(MTF) signal generators must be licensed as radionavigation land test stations (MTF). Transmission must be limited to cases when radiation is necessary and there is no alternative.

(c) Transmissions by emergency locator transmitter (ELT) test stations must be limited to necessary testing of ELTs and to training operations related to the use of such transmitters.

[53 FR 28940, Aug. 1, 1988, as amended at 58 FR 67696, Dec. 22, 1993]

§ 87.473 Supplemental eligibility.

(a) Licenses for radionavigation land test stations (MTF) will be granted only to applicants engaged in the development, manufacture or maintenance of aircraft radionavigation equipment. Licenses for radionavigation land test stations (OTF) will be granted only to applicants who agree to establish the facility at an airport for the use of the public.

(b) Licenses for ELT test stations will be granted only to applicants to train personnel in the operation and location of ELTs, or for testing related to the manufacture or design of ELTs.

[53 FR 28940, Aug. 1, 1988, as amended at 63 FR 68958, Dec. 14, 1998]

§ 87.475 Frequencies.

(a) *Frequency coordination.* The Commission will assign frequencies to radionavigation land stations and radionavigation land test stations after coordination with the FAA. The applicant must notify the appropriate Regional Office of the FAA prior to submission to the Commission of an application for a new station or for modification of an existing station to change frequency, power, location or emission. Each application must include the FAA Regional Office notified and date of notification.

(b) *Frequencies available for radionavigation land stations.* (1) LORAN–C is a long range navigation system which operates in the 90–110 kHz band.

(2) Radiobeacon stations enable an aircraft station to determine bearing or direction in relation to the radiobeacon station. Radiobeacons operate in the bands 190–285 kHz; 325–435; and 510–525 kHz.

(3) Aeronautical marker beacon stations radiate a vertical distinctive pattern on 75 MHz which provides position information to aircraft.

(4) The following table lists the specific frequencies in the 108.100–111.950 MHz band which are assignable to localizer stations with simultaneous radiotelephone channels and their associated glide path station frequency from the 328.600–335.400 MHz band.

Localizer (MHz)	Glide path (MHz)
108.100	334.700
108.150	334.550
108.300	334.100
108.350	333.950
108.500	329.900
108.550	329.750
108.700	330.500
108.750	330.350
108.900	329.300
108.950	329.150
109.100	331.400
109.150	331.250
109.300	332.000
109.350	331.850
109.500	332.600
109.550	332.450
109.700	333.200
109.750	333.050
109.900	333.800
109.950	333.650
110.100	334.400
110.150	334.250
110.300	335.000
110.350	334.850
110.500	329.600
110.550	329.450
110.700	330.200
110.750	330.050
110.900	330.800
110.950	330.650
111.100	331.700
111.150	331.550
111.300	332.300
111.350	332.150
111.500	332.900
111.550	332.750
111.700	333.500
111.750	333.350
111.900	331.100
111.950	330.950

(5) VHF omni-range (VOR) stations are to be assigned frequencies in the 112.050–117.950 MHz band (50 kHz channel spacing) and the following frequencies in the 108–112 MHz band:

108.200	109.050
108.250	109.200
108.400	109.250
108.450	109.400
108.600	109.450
108.650	109.600
108.800	109.650
108.850	109.800
109.000	109.850